

and of the parts of the mouth is exactly like the figures given in my paper, "Characters of the larvæ of *Mycetophilidæ*." When I compare the head to that of the larva of *Sciophila*, as figured by me (*l. c.*, fig 7), I find that the palpi are less developed and more like those in figs. 1 and 2. The sutures on the upper-side of the head, which I called "occipital lines," converge towards the posterior margin of the head (somewhat like in fig. 4, f). The posterior margin, of the upper-side, projects in the middle, and has an emargination in the middle of the projection (somewhat like fig. 2, t., only less pronounced). On the under-side of the head, the posterior margin shows an excision which is broader than that in fig. 7. The shell of the head is much softer than that of the *Mycetophilæ* or *Bolitophilæ* which I have seen, brownish-yellow, that is, in consistency and colour exactly like the larvæ of *Sciophila* reared by me.

Mr. Hudson writes that he also discovered a luminous pupa suspended in one of the webs. "It is chiefly remarkable for a long process extending from the dorsal surface of the thorax and branching into several long filaments." Unfortunately, he did not succeed in rearing it. The pupæ of *Sciophila* seen by me were likewise suspended in the webs (see my above-quoted paper, p. 14); the long filaments I did not observe. I do not remember seeing my larvæ in the dark; but from their peculiar colouring I should not wonder if they were likewise luminous.

I have already mentioned (*ante*, p. 133) that I have recently reprinted my paper on the larvæ of *Mycetophilidæ*, the original edition having become very scarce. It would afford me great pleasure to send a copy or copies, free of expense, to any one applying to me for them.

Heidelberg, Germany :  
February 3rd, 1887.

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A NEW SPECIES OF *POLYPHYLLA* FROM JAPAN.

BY GEORGE LEWIS, F.L.S.

*POLYPHYLLA* *LATICOLLIS*.

♂. *P. fullonis proxime affinis, at paulo latior; thorace castaneo; clypeo utrinque acute angulato.* *L.* 35 mill.

Very closely allied to the European *Polyphylla fullo*, Linn., but may be readily known from it by three or four characters. The head is larger, and the clypeus is more transverse, sometimes with the anterior edge bisinuate, and the angles are produced somewhat acutely, and are not rounded-off as in *fullo*. The frontal ridge is very distinctly elevated, and shows clearly the line where the clypeus begins. The

thorax is wider,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mill. in specimens measured, and relatively less constricted anteriorly. The pectination of the antennæ is larger, and each leaflet longer. All these characters are conspicuous, but I fail to see others, except the general colour of the thorax, which is castaneous rather than piceous.

The three males I possess have been captured in the plains between Fujisan and Yokohama, but I have not taken it myself. I am much indebted to Mr. Ota, of Tokio, for a very fine example.

Wimbledon: *February 12th, 1887.*

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*Occurrence of Stigmonota pallifrontana, Z., in England.*—While looking over my series of *S. internana*, I lately became aware that one of the ♀ specimens differed from the rest. The insect in question I found, on referring to my notes, had been sent me eight years ago by Mr. W. Thompson, of Stoney Stratford. Indeed, it was the first example of *internana* that I possessed, and as such was placed at the head of my series. Accordingly, I wrote to Mr. Thompson, and, in answer to my queries as to his captures of *internana*, was informed that he only took one or two a season, and then always by sweeping flowers of *Heracleum sphondylium*, but that he had once taken a few in quite another place, upon a heath. He kindly sent me three more to look at, 2 ♀ and 1 ♂, when I at once saw that the second supposed ♀ was another ♂ of the same species as my original type. I expect that the insects Mr. Thompson captures on the heath are the real *internana*, while those he sweeps from the *Heracleum* flowers belong to the species new to us, *pallifrontana*, Z., which may be thus described:—F. w., dull blackish-brown; on the inner margin a curved yellowish-white blotch, containing a single dark brown curved line along its centre; on the costa are two yellowish-white spots before, and six beyond, the middle—not eight, as is generally the case,—the two nearest the apex being single, not geminated; face and palpi yellowish-white. From the 5th and 6th costal spots, reckoning from the apex, a fine blueish line curves across the wing to the hind-margin, slightly beyond the anal angle; along the lower edge of the hind-margin is an indistinctly marked coppery line. H. w., dull blackish-brown, alike in both sexes. Thorax, patagia, and abdomen all blackish-brown.

From its nearest allies, *compositella*, F., and *internana*, Gn., it may be thus distinguished:—The ground colour of the wings is distinctly brownish, not so black as in the other two. The markings are dull yellowish-white, instead of lustrous silvery. The hind-wings of both sexes are alike brown, whereas in the ♀s of both the other species the hind-wings are dark grey, and in the ♂s whitish towards the base. The face and palpi are clear yellowish-white, whence the name.

Moreover, in both its allies the lustrous line is obtusely angulated in the middle of the wing, and reaches the anal angle itself as a broadish, pale silvery, perpendicular blotch. Heinemann, p. 185, says that “each division of the blotch on the inner margin sometimes bears traces of a further sub-dividing line, in which cases it becomes difficult to distinguish them from those ♀ specimens of *compositella* in which the dark lines of the pale blotch are less distinctly marked.” In the specimens of *pallifrontana* which have come under my notice, I have observed nothing of this (nor, indeed, are such examples of *compositella*, as he here alludes to, very common with us).